

Intimations.

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NOTICE.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

THE APENES share dealing scandal has terminated by that enterprising speculator being consigned to Victoria Gaol for a period of six calendar months for fraudulent bankruptcy—a sentence that will meet the hearty approval of every honest person who has the true interests of this colony at heart, and which is the most lenient one that Acting Chief Justice Russell could have passed on one of the most bare-faced "frauds" that has ever disgraced our local commercial circles.

APENES is a person whose principles are morally as weak-kneed as he is both physically and mentally weak-headed; his callous unscrupulousness and utter disregard of everybody and everything but his own selfish aims stand without parallel even in this haven of refuge for swindling adventurers of all descriptions; there is not one redeeming feature in his whole career of impudent imposition to call for the slightest expression of sympathy in the hour of his public shame and degradation; in fact, he is a shallow impostor who richly deserves the fate that has overtaken him. He has come to hopeless grief, as was inevitable from the beginning, by recklessly selling shares which he never possessed and by purchasing shares which he had no money to pay for. He played that old-fashioned game of "heads I win and tails you lose," and played it so badly that for the next half year he will have ample time to reflect in silence and alone on his egregious folly in believing that the "sharps" of the Hongkong Stock Exchange were equally as stupid as himself. He will also have many opportunities of indulging in vain regrets, at the astounding shortsightedness which prevented him from "clearing" when a run of wonderful luck had actually made him—on paper—a winner of over thirty thousand dollars, a princely fortune for such a man. There is a sarcastic proverb amongst Americans that when a man goes into Wall Street and comes out several millions in debt, he is a Napoleon of finance, but when he goes in and drops all he owns he is merely a commonplace, every-day fool. Mr. APENES evidently aimed at being, and probably imagined himself to be, the Napoleon of the Hongkong Share Market; he resembled his New York prototype so far as the comparative amount of his losses—which he never had the remotest prospect of paying—went; but in all other respects, saving that he never owned anything to lose, he conclusively proved himself merely "a commonplace, every-day fool," only one degree less foolish than the "land sharks and sea-gulls" who were induced, or found it, politic or convenient to trust him.

Mr. APENES' brief career in this colony suggests the flashing rocket madly career—towards the sky and coming down in the shape of a stick, helpless and deprived of all vitality and usefulness. After having been employed at Shanghai and Foochow as a book-keeper, this foreign gentleman came to Hongkong about four years ago and obtained an appointment in the Wharf and Godown Co.'s office at the fairly handsome salary of \$300 per month. This sum, it appears, was insufficient for his domestic requirements—although hundreds of better and cleverer men manage to live comfortably on far less—and when he commenced the hazardous game of share speculation his available capital was nil, and he was in debt to the extent of some \$70. In his first examination before the Court he stated to the Chief Justice that he started with between \$500 and \$600 to his credit, but this, like nearly all his statements, proved on investigation to be utterly false. From December 1886 to May 1887, this most respectable and most reliable book-keeper to a public trading concern, although without character or credit and involved in debt and difficulties which he coolly ignored, operated in the shares of

the China Sugar Refining Co., the Funjom Mining Co., the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., the Dock Company, and even the Wharf and Godown Co. of which he was a trusted servant, to the extent of nearly one million dollars. At one time, in January or February of last year, these speculations showed a profit of nearly \$10,000; but, like many other sorry rogues of the same kidney, Mr. APENES, after realising a fortune by wonderful luck, lacked the sense to keep it. In June this wonderful foreigner was completely "cornered," and obliged to have recourse to bankruptcy to save himself from his creditors, forgetting that the Bankruptcy Act was placed on the statute book for the purpose of protecting honest merchants and tradesmen who failed in business through ill fortune, and not to screen unscrupulous gamblers from the results of their rash speculations. The schedule filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court by this consummate muddler showed liabilities to the tune of \$16,636.68 and assets amounting to \$198, the significant proportion of 984 per cent. of the debts being attributable to reckless gambling in shares and stocks. A man never enters into an important enterprise without some well-defined object; he seldom undertakes responsibilities beyond his capacity and means without a plausible excuse, more or less sufficient. Mr. APENES had a praiseworthy object in view when he started to gamble with loaded dice—he naively admitted that he wanted to make his fortune; but valid excuse for his criminal activity he had none, nor anything approaching it. He received, so he told the Chief Justice, certain information from his benefactor, Mr. KERFOOT HUGHES, and acted on it to the extent of purchasing shares of the value of \$489,106 because he was told he should risk nothing. There have been few men in this colony of greater and more varied ability than Mr. KERFOOT HUGHES, who, in addition to personal qualities that made him universally popular, can claim to have been one of the leading and most prominent pioneers of local progress; but we never heard that he claimed infallibility in predicting the movements of a singularly erratic share market. However, Mr. APENES, who is by no means a youth, says he had this extraordinary impression, and as he had nothing to risk himself, he thought he would like to make his fortune at other people's expense; and it was on this highly moral principle that he became so intimately connected with the Jews and Gentiles of the Stock Exchange. It is scarcely necessary to say that an extension of this sort was worse than nothing, but we are bound to say that even if he had been in a position to offer some reasonable explanation or excuse, his conduct after being adjudicated a bankrupt, and the thorough selfishness he displayed when under examination by the Court, would have precluded anything approaching lenient treatment. And we consider that in only giving him half the term of imprisonment permitted by law the Chief Justice exercised to the full that prerogative of mercy which should always be extended to the unfortunate and the deserving.

It is now many hundreds of years since HORACE, with inimitable satire, wrote—

"My friend, get money; get a large estate;
By honest means; but get—at any rate."

We are not aware whether or not Mr. APENES' researches have extended to a study of the great Apulian lyricist's imperishable works, but it is positively certain that his ideas of commercial morality are based on the principle indicated in the famous aphorism we have quoted. He wanted "to make his fortune," and it was quite immaterial whether that desirable aim was attained honestly or otherwise. As might have been expected, Mr. APENES did not succeed in "breaking the ring," but ended in breaking himself, and he has reason to be thankful that he is in prison as a bankrupt instead of on a serious criminal charge. A certain amount of sympathy has been thrown away on this person on the grounds that the transactions he entered into were of an illegal and immoral character, and that the brokers and share traffickers who dealt with him and recklessly trusted him so far beyond his means were equally to blame. Sympathy to have any significance should be based on a stronger and more logical foundation. There was nothing before the Court to show that any single transaction in the Bankrupt's schedule was not perfectly valid in law, and the supposition that certain share brokers and traffickers are men of shady characters and antecedents is surely no excuse for a reckless and dishonest plunger who has proved himself a rogue? It is certainly a most surprising circumstance, and one that says very little for the stability of the local share market, that a foreigner and a stranger to the colony, hampered with debt and with an income insufficient to support himself and family, should have been permitted to incur such gigantic liabilities; and it may be a question for serious consideration whether the time has

not arrived when the Government should step in and thoroughly cleanse an Augean stable that has been a blot on the commercial life of the colony for years past.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter).

MOLTKE RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 16th.
General von Moltke has resigned and General Waldersee succeeds him.

ITALIAN DISASTER IN ABYSSINIA.
350 auxiliary troops with all their Italian officers have been destroyed in Abyssinia.

MR. PARNELL AND THE "TIMES."
Mr. Parnell has brought an action against the Times for £50,000 and Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and William H. K. Redmond for the same amount.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the 3rd inst. several rice-laden junks were attacked and plundered by pirates in the Hanou river, not far from Than-tai.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner Glenary, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

An Emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MESSRS. CARLOWITZ & Co. inform us that the steamship *Bornida*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, from Bombay, etc., left Singapore to-day for this port.

THE American Musical Comedy and Opera Company will give their farewell performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, appearing in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore."

The new Inman steamship, the *City of New York*, is warranted by her builders to be unsinkable. That is, one condition laid down in the contract by the Company was that she should be unsinkable, although she is made of iron and has a carrying capacity of 10,500 tons.

Well done, Mr. Ono! That gentleman, who is Superintendent of the Kyoto Penal Establishment, has recently prepared a memorial to the Japanese Government strongly urging the abolition of capital punishment. We heartily wish Mr. Ono every success in his laudable attempt to expunge the brutalities of the dark ages from the penal code of his country.

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Battalion, the 3rd Hampshire Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March—"Marianne".....Wallace.
Selection—"Overture".....Audran.
Valse—"Blue Bird".....Lohman.
Pavane—"Overture".....Audran.
Hymn.....JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

ACCORDING to the Japanese paper, *Jiji Shimbun*, considerable excitement prevails among the people who have suffered from floods in Tokushima Prefecture, and a delegation of ten of their number is now in conference with the local authorities. A telegram from Wakayama, Kishu, dated the 8th inst., states that many persons and much live stock and property had been carried away by the floods.

THE *Avenir de Tonkin* publishes the following arrangements between the French Government and the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company:—The Colonial Office will not ship any diseased person on board any of the Company's vessels on the Indo-China route. Deck passengers falling ill, will be accommodated in the third class. All deck passengers showing a Government ticket are to be provided with a mattress on the Company's expense. Soldiers and marines travelling on the Australian line will be classed as deck passengers.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. Wodehouse fined a coal coolie contractor \$5 for an alleged breach of the Opium Ordinance, on the evidence of a professional informer, who stated that he bought in defendant's shop in Triangle Street, Wanchai, twenty-five *cash* worth of prepared opium on the 15th inst. We should really like to see the quantity that can be purchased for 25 *cash*, the fourth part of a cent. And we should be glad to hear that Mr. Wodehouse had sentenced the first paid informer that comes before him to swear away another man's liberty to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

THE new office boy was well up in banking business.

Tai-pan.—"Now, don't make any mistake; deliver this chit to the Chief Manager. On no account give it to any of the clerks; but hand it to the Manager personally. Don't let any of the clerks touch it!"

New Office boy.—"Don't you fear, Sir. Them dudes behind the counter can't fool me."

"2d. You have carried messages to banks before now?"

"Oh, yes; many times."

"Now, how will you find the Chief Manager?"

"Look for the cove in the shabby suit."

To-day's number of the *Extremo Oriente* contains a readable contribution on the present condition of the Macao Municipal Chamber by Governor de Costa. His Excellency is said to have clearly expressed to his friends his intention to oppose everybody in the Holy City. The *Extremo* quotes the following words which are said to have emanated from Senhor de Costa's inimitable lips: "For two years I have been kicked by everybody; in this, my third year of office, I am determined to run everybody down." "A very wretched mania," says the *Extremo*, of quietly submitting for two years to an all-round process of kicking, and then starting to kick in turn."

AMERICAN papers received yesterday confirm the report, published in our columns some time ago, that the Portuguese Government are preparing an expedition to the country north of the Zambezi River to secure and extend Portuguese possessions in that region. The expedition will be under the command of Governor Guilman. We are of opinion that the Portuguese Government would be very much better employed in doing something tangible to improve the colonies they already possess instead of increasing their burdens. The incapacity of Portugal to do anything like justice to its colonial possessions is notorious throughout the world, and we have a very good sample close at hand in the wretchedly administered and moribund colony of Macao, which in other hands, under the command of a more energetic and able administrator, would certainly be one of the leading commercial emporiums of the Far East. The Portuguese are fond of conquest, military glory and decorations; and they try to exist on the traditions of a glorious past. But they don't succeed very well, and the general decay would appear to indicate a not very far distant collapse of the ancient, priest-ridden monarchy.

THE Italian Opera Company are giving almost daily performances at the Jaro Theatre in the suburbs of Livorno.

To-morrow morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the last flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service, at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE *Jornal das Colonias*, a Portuguese weekly paper published in Lisbon, and evidently written not with the pen but with the hoof of some long-eared Lusitanian scribe, notifies under date the 8th ult. that the Lisbon Government had declared the port of Macao infected with cholera morbus since the 10th May.

THERE is a capital story about Macready in the "Reminiscences" recently given to the world by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. The great tragedian was playing Hamlet in a country theatre, and during rehearsals had so severely faulted with the actor a local favourite, who took the part of the King, that his Majesty determined at night to be revenged upon the great man by feeling, when stabbed by Hamlet, to the centre of the stage (instead of remaining at the back), and falling dead upon the spot Macready had reserved for his one final acting before he expired in Horatio's arms. Macready groaned and grunted: "Die further up the stage, sir. What are you doing down here, sir? Get up and die elsewhere, sir," when, to the amazement of the audience, the King sat bolt upright upon the stage and said: "Look here, Mr. Macready, you say you want to die; well, I'm King now, and I shall die where I please!"

THE British steamer *Metopidia*, chartered to the Takasima Colliery, gives the following report of her latest voyage from Swatow to Nagasaki:—Left Swatow at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, July 31st, and experienced fine weather until Thursday, when it began to blow from the N.E. The wind gradually increased to a heavy gale, which lasted until Saturday midnight, when it suddenly fell calm, and the sea went down. A light S.W. breeze then sprang up, and lasted several hours, after which the wind backed to the E. and rapidly increased to hurricane force, with heavy rain and fearful sea, rendering the ship entirely unmanageable. This continued until Monday a.m., when the storm commenced to abate, with the wind from the S.E. Arrived at Nagasaki on Tuesday morning, six and a half days out, fortunately without having sustained any serious damage. During the height of the gale one of the sailors was thrown across the ship and seriously hurt about the head.

CHAN ASANG, aged 19, filling the double role of a rogue and vagabond and a watchman to street gamblers, appeared before Mr. Seacombe-Smith at the Police Court this morning, charged by the police with the above responsibilities. The defendant, it was alleged, had charge of a party of the great unsavory who were busily involved in the mysteries of the three-hamboo trick on the Praya at 9 o'clock this morning, when the constabulary of law and order bore in sight. Defendant in addressing the Court at first attempted to establish an *alibi* but being headed off on that tack, suddenly remembered he belonged to a junk of which one Capt. Chan Kan was in command. The worthy Chan had given him "20 cents to go ashore and buy anything," and while he was casting about with some little difficulty as to what he should treat himself to, a policeman rushed round a corner and tried to club him—what for, he did not know. Complainant alleged that he distinctly heard the negated call out, "Where's the police coming—run and hide!" and he told him the same story about the old Captain, who on being called on to verify the statement, declared he did not know the prisoner. His Worship sent the accused to Gaol for a month, and to enjoy himself for three hours in the stocks at the scene of his offence.

OUR Macao correspondent writes us to-day that the officers and saloon passengers of the transport *India* have been quarantined on Green Island, an island situated in the inner harbour, Bishop Medeiros, who rules the locality, having placed it at the disposal of the sufferers. The soldiers of the Battalion and the Africans are all quartered in huts along the Guia road, and every care has been taken to prevent their communicating with the city. The prisoners who were passengers by the *India* for Timor have been confined in the Guia fort. Fears were entertained yesterday of a typhoon blowing off the mts and causing their inmates to rush into the city, but after a severe thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rains last night, the barometer began rising steadily. The *India* is being managed by a private, adjudicated to the syndicate who made the last tender, for the sum of \$125,000, which is \$9,000 less than the sum it fetched last year. This arrangement is said to have been planned and carried out by Governor da Costa, who evinced an extraordinary amount of solicitude in getting this source of revenue well established, as he knew well enough what his fate would be if during his term of office *Fan-tan* should entirely collapse and cease to be a source of public revenue. The *Correio da Manhã* publishes a long article concerning the Governor for his latest freak in attempting to rule the voting of his subordinates at the coming Municipal elections.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, which leaves here in a day or two for home, is said to have a considerable number of sick men on board—able seamen, firemen, and other grades who have been accumulated in the Chinese Squadron since the departure of the last home going transport. The *Audacious* came out on this station, on her second commission, in January, '85, under the command of Captain R. H. Harris, and during her stay in these waters has always been the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief. The ship, we may reasonably suppose, will never again carry the British flag in Eastern seas, whatever she may do in the Mediterranean. Though doubtless a reliable warship twenty years ago she belongs to a class which has entirely become obsolete, and which will in the test all the genius of the old Admirals at home to know how to dispose of them. France, Russia, Germany, Italy and all our European neighbours have just now guns heavy enough to send shot through and through her, and in the event of a skirmish, or of being short of ships, it would possibly be better policy to keep such craft as the *Audacious* fast at their anchors in Portsmouth than to send them out with their crews to incur a national loss by foundering. Certainly it would be better to sink them on the spot, rather than to let them fall into the hands of our enemies, who would have the pleasure of doing so with the crews on board. Ironclads such as she do not take long to go to the bottom when once they make a beginning on that journey, as British Admirals know too well since the disastrous foundering of the *Vanguard*. Considering that the *Audacious* carries amongst her armament twelve 10-ton guns it seems a great pity that ships once so formidable have to be laid by, but her armour, which ranges only from 6 to 8 inches, renders her withdrawal from this station an imperative necessity. She was built in Glasgow in 1867 at a cost to the country of £193,863 and is therefore getting to be quite an old vessel. We wish the fine looking old thunderer together with her officers and crew, a prosperous and pleasant passage to England.

"Not drunk but absent-minded," was the plea urged by a luckless engineer when he was haled up before the "bench" for trying to play billiards with a Chinaman's queue. Five dollars or a week. He amted up.

THE French transport *Cachar*, which entered along Bay on the 4th inst., arrived at Haiphong on the 7th. The transport *Amantille* left Toulon on the 10th for Tonquin. It would appear that a transport with troops and war material leaves the shores of France every month for Cochinchina and Tonquin. Can they be anticipating another war with China, and are they making Tonquin the base of future warlike operations?

THE *China Mail* of last night commences a paragraph as follows:—"The people here who start their heads during the so-called cholera scare in the month of June must have been writing and telegraphing on all sides that Hongkong was being desolated by Asiatic cholera," and after quoting a London telegram to the effect that cholera had committed ravages in the European quarter of this city, that whole families had fallen victims, that deaths among the native population had been numerous, and much consternation prevailed, our contemporary winds up by saying—"How utterly untrue these reports were and how prejudicial to the interests of the Colony they might have become, we need hardly say." No, most worthy and accomplished liar and hypocrite, you "need hardly say" another word to cover your hardened shamelessness. The only persons who lost their heads when cholera was devastating the colony were the medical officers, who foolishly, but with the best intentions, glozed over the actual position, and the unscrupulous blackguard who wrote a series of interested falsehoods in the *China Mail*. Every one of the statements in the London telegram quoted by our evening contemporary is substantially true, and they are supported, not by the truth, mouthings of gutter scribbles of the *China Mail* type, but by the opinions of the leading medical men of the colony and by the published statistics in the *Government Gazette*. We are loth to have anything to do with such a wretched rag as the *China Mail*, but as this is a matter of great public importance we are willing for once to waive our objections if the truth can be got at. We therefore publicly challenge our contemporary to maintain the position it has taken up on this cholera question, either by adducing properly attested facts in the public press, by seeking redress in the law courts of the colony to remove the stigma conveyed by our assertion that the writer of its articles and paragraphs on the subject is an unscrupulous scoundrel—or by any other legitimate and recognised means that may suggest themselves to the Editor of the *China Mail* or to each and everyone of his contributors and supporters.

SERIOUS FIRE LAST NIGHT.

About half past ten last night, immediately after a lightning flash, a corner of the top-floor of a large building on the Praya face, near the Central Market, was seen to be on fire. The flames extended rapidly, and got a head, and before either the fire-bricks were rung, within five minutes they had reached the floor below, which was used as a Chinese club, and fanned by the strong gusts, had complete control before any of the engines arrived. A network of bamboo scaffolding which was erected at the side of the building caught fire as the great sheets of flame rolled out at the windows, and showed like the set piece of a pyrotechnic display. The occupants of the second floor, which had not yet ignited, worked as long as possible at removing their possessions, and their figures being dimly distinguishable through the windows, when all overhead was a white heat. Just as the hose was fully beginning to play, the stage also caught fire, the increased blaze illuminating the whole City and Harbour. The roof, verandahs, and walls stood well, and beyond the occasional dropping of crackling bamboos, one of which seems to have been "shot by some unseen force right on to the head" of the *Daily Press* scribe, judging by his description—no fall took place. At first the supply of water was very feeble, only one jet reaching above thirty feet high. Fortunately the direction of the wind made it unnecessary to guard against any serious extension of the fire, as the burning fragments were carried into the Harbour, and the building was well isolated. The exertions of the Brigades were much hindered by the force heat, which prevented their approaching anything like near; all they could do was to direct their little jets towards the burning mass, and hope that the rest of the building would not catch fire. About three quarters of an hour from the commencement part of the floors of the three storeys fell, and two or three native shops on the first floor sustained some damage, but did not ignite. The dividing walls, fortunately, were not so jostled as usual, and that portion of the block nearest to the Praya remained practically unharmed.

The top-floor, in which the fire broke out, had recently been fitted up at considerable expense as a club, while the two floors beneath had been used for a few weeks as dwelling-houses. The basement was used for eating-houses, etc. The building, which had only just been completed, was a conspicuous portion of the architecture of the Praya crescent, belonged to the Hon. P. Chater, and was insured. The damage is estimated at \$12,000 or \$15,000. It is rumored, with what truth we cannot learn, that two coolies were burnt to death.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

IS CHOLERA INFECTIOUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—A little more than a week ago I read in your columns a highly interesting account of Dr. Canille's experiences in Egypt, and particularly with cholera, in 1883. The experiences were narrated by Dr. Canille himself in the *Gazette* of the Egyptian Government, and may be said to have formed the chief part of what was an amusing lecture and, as I thought, a highly instructive discourse. Here, said I, to my better half—who is always so nervous about cholera getting into the house—is the undoubted testimony of a medical man who has been through the worst kind of cholera and who unhesitatingly declares it is neither contagious nor infectious—that, in fact, it is not "catching." Judge then of my chagrin when in looking over your paper yesterday I discovered the terrible state of things on board the Portuguese transport *India*, which has just put back to Macao with about twenty deaths, and all from a disease which a week before she was perfectly clear of. If I understand aright, the vessel had previously been in Hongkong harbour for some weeks, effecting certain repairs, and that all the time of her stay here and up to the moment of embarking two cholera cases in Macao she was perfectly free of all sickness. As few people will entertain a doubt of Dr. Canille's experience in Egypt with cholera being anything but authentic and important, questions arise, why should cholera in Egypt where so many were dying, where it was so bad, that the Egyptian Government actually besought the assistance of the British—be non-infectious, and apparently not even contagious, and yet in Macao, or rather on board a Portuguese trans-

port, it should have been so terribly catching? If Dr. Canille or any of the members of the profession in Hongkong can reconcile these two apparent paradoxes they will assuredly confer a great benefit on this colony, and possibly upon the sister dependency of Macao.

Yours faithfully,
HONGKONG, 18th August, 1888.
INQUIRER.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 17th August, 1888.
The excessive heat of the past few weeks has kept officials unusually quiet, and there has been a dearth of news in consequence. The Viceroy returned about a month ago from his third trip up the West river this year, and the extraordinary solicitude of His Excellency in this direction is causing a great deal of conjecture. Some unpalatable criticisms in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, has "drawn" His Excellency away, and he has thundered forth an edict forbidding, under severe pains and penalties, the native press from reproducing statements reflecting on Chinese officials, without first verifying the same at the Yamen Consistorial. At the risk of again incurring the appalling indignation of Viceroy Chang, I don't mind giving you the latest "on dit," the accuracy of which your contemporary the *Kwangchow* will have little difficulty in verifying from any official attached to the Viceroy's Yamen. It is to the effect that the two Szechwan belles ordered by the Viceroy from the North, have been received with the best of the harem, and are pronounced regular "Screamers" without any "kick in their gallop," which is saying much for the Szechwan sirens. But perhaps the most interesting part relating to this domestic incident is the fact that a Mandarin of position en route to Peking was deputed by His Excellency to play a "Boul's" part. So, however immaculate His Excellency may consider the Mandarin, which the attempt to muzzle the press would seem to indicate to be His Excellency's opinion—others may be disposed not to form such an exalted idea of the class, and may consider that worthy His Excellency or his Mandarin "Boul" have added much to the dignity or lustre of the body by this transaction.

The Japanese copper brought up by the P. & O. Co.'s lighter some time since has not yet been utilised by the cash mint. That establishment remains in the throes of expectancy, and not much satisfaction has been given the authorities by the opinion of a native expert who calculates that the loss on the manufacture will range between 20 and 35 per cent.

The bunding with solid granite stones goes on apace on the northern bank of the river, just above Shamien. If one could believe Chinese "gaps," it is contemplated to bund in the whole river frontage as far as Matou and in front of Shamien, but the Foreign consuls would not be likely to allow Shamien to be burned into a back lot by any such manœuvre. Another project which really promises well has turned up again, and that is, the railway from Canton to Kowloon. One of the petitioners is said to be your energetic fellow-townsmen Mr. Ho Amel, and his project is reported to have met with serious consideration. A stipulation that the southern terminus shall be in Chinese territory adjoining Kowloon is said to be a sine qua non of the Viceroy.

That promising young official, Tsing, a cousin of the Marquis Tsing, has had a sharp passage of arms with the Viceroy, and has been transferred to the Kiang-chow prefecture. Hainan is known to be the most unhealthy portion of the Vice-regal Government, and has been utilised by His Excellency as a place where to employ refractory officers, but I doubt if either the Marquis or the Viceroy of Nanking, the uncle of this youth, will altogether appreciate Chang-chih-tung's benevolent intentions towards their relative.

The electric light has been introduced into the Yamen, but has created disappointment inasmuch that it does not equal old "Sol" in full power by night and obliterate the moon altogether. The telephone, which has also been introduced, does not give satisfaction, as it is found that it does not reproduce the Chinese guttural language distinctly. Edison and Bell, please take note!

The celebrated Fan-tse flower gardens are to be diminished by three, the same having been purchased by the American Presbyterian Mission. With every respect for Missionary work, I do think other lands are better selected than those few remaining ones which give so much enjoyment to children and the public at large, native and foreign. It is one of the sights of Canton in the spring and autumn to see Chinese family life in holiday attire enjoying an outing in these gardens, and one should be loth to curtail such innocent and healthy amusements amongst this peculiar but deserving race of people.

On Wednesday the Viceroy inspected the new University he has established outside the west gate of the city, and which has just been completed. The building covers about four acres of land, and is laid out in ornamental grounds with miniature lakes covered with lotus. It accommodates 250 students of the higher grade, who are studying for their metropolitan examination. The students have separate apartments—a study and bedroom each. There are numerous lecture rooms, and pavilions and quaint kiosks distributed here and there on the ornamental waters. The establishment is surrounded by a high wall and a moat and is an imposing though anything but a really substantial structure. There is any amount of glass windows, and the first typhoon should shatter the windows, if it does not carry some of the roofs away and deposit them in the outer moat. Never at a loss how to raise the wind, the Viceroy has hit on an ingenious plan to find the wherewithal to pay for his aid. It is quite a simple matter; His Excellency disposes of the Weying Farmer, who had already paid some millions into the Treasury, sells the farm over again at the increased price of \$130,000, which has to be paid in cash in the first instance to the University, to pay for the building, and so that this vaunted institution of learning will be founded on money contributed by the vices of the people, and it will probably succeed, for, don't you know that everything goes contrary-wise in China, otherwise it wouldn't be China?

A once noted character in Hongkong, old Tam Amow the shipbuilder, was ferried across the black river the other day. I am sorry that illustrious attended poor old Amow to the last. He built the squadron of "green" gun-boats at Whampoa for the Government during the late war, and at the end of the brought him in thousands of tales on the wing side, while his authorities behaved so arbitrarily that it finally gave poor Amow his *coup de grace*. While your morning contemporary is predicting numerous industries removing from Canton, where land is cheap and rentals low, to Hongkong, where the opposite is the case in a superlative degree, I hear that a Paper-manufacturing and other important industries fattered by Hongkong capitalists are to be established in this neighborhood. The great paper-making centre has been Fochow in the part of the world, and I have never been able to understand, considering the inextinguishable supply of materials at hand in the quarter, as well as the admirable water power facilities, how the manufacture of this important article by improved foreign machinery has not been pushed in that quarter.

FORWARD, NORTH BORNEO.

A new enterprise has lately sprung up in British North Borneo which promises great things for the future of that thriving colony. We refer to tobacco planting. Our latest advices speak in most encouraging terms of the success that has attended the efforts of the pioneers of this industry, and state that every steamer brings to Sandakan planters from Deli and other tobacco growing districts in Sumatra, who are anxious to secure concessions of land.

Last year's crop of tobacco in British North Borneo has been reported on by Mr. H. Herschel, of the firm of Dinger and Herschel, the well known tobacco brokers of Amsterdam, who testifies to the excellent quality of the leaf. This year's crop is looking well, and it is a fact worthy of consideration that over \$3,000,000 have already been invested—chiefly by planters and others who have large interests in Deli, where the ground is becoming gradually exhausted and where many difficulties and obstructions are placed in the way of planters by the Dutch authorities.

The climate of British North Borneo seems to be most suitable for the production of tobacco, and as labour is plentiful and cheap—and will be more plentiful and cheaper when direct steam communication between China and Sandakan has been re-established—there seems to be every reason to anticipate that the handsome dividends paid by the Deli Company and the Amsterdam Deli Company will be equalled in North Borneo. For some years past the Companies named have paid their shareholders from 100 to 150 per cent on the capital invested, and their shares are not on the market—they cannot be purchased.

Arrangements have at last been made for direct steam communication between Hongkong and Sandakan, and the steamship *Memorandum* of Holt's line, chartered for two years, has been specially fitted for the trade. We have strongly advocated the adoption of this policy for several years, recognising that the prosperity of North Borneo mainly depended on that colony being in close commercial relationship with Hongkong and China, and we feel assured that a considerable amount of capital and enterprise from this part of the world will now find remunerative investment in tobacco planting and other industries.

We have been induced to draw attention to the very greatly improved commercial prospects of North Borneo as we are informed that a joint stock enterprise under powerful auspices will shortly be floated in Hongkong. The intended Company will have a capital of \$1,500,000, and will take over five thousand acres of land to be utilised for the cultivation of tobacco and pepper. Mr. E. E. Abrahamson, of Messrs. E. E. Abrahamson & Co., the well-known timber merchants and contractors of Sandakan, who has been one of the most successful pioneers in North Borneo, is the moving spirit in the undertaking, which has been supported by a number of our most influential residents. Two thirds of the shares have already been subscribed for, and the remainder will be offered to the public. Full particulars will doubtless be announced in a day or two, and we think it gives us satisfaction to know that the views we expressed years ago regarding North Borneo are in a fair way of being realised and that the new colony is at last moving with the times.

THE FLOQUET-BOULANGER DUEL.

The following accounts of the hostile encounter between the French Prime Minister and General Boulanger, with other important particulars, which we extract from American papers, will be read with interest:—

PARIS, July 13th. Boulanger and Floquet fought a duel at 10 o'clock this morning. Boulanger was seriously wounded, receiving a sword thrust in the throat. Floquet's injuries are slight, in the hand and left breast.

The flow of blood from Boulanger's wound was heavy, and a fatal result was feared. The duel was fought in the garden of Count Dillon's country place at Neuilly.

Boulanger was accompanied by Messrs. Le Herisse and Lissaint. Floquet was seconded by Messrs. Clemenceau and Ferri.

The duel lasted only four minutes. Boulanger, excited and nervous, made several passes at Floquet, who did not seem excited. Finally Boulanger made a desperate lunge at Floquet, who thrust his sword out and held it so. At the same instant Boulanger was run through the neck. He staggered, clapped his hands to his wound, and fell unconscious in the arms of his seconds. The wound was banded and the General immediately carried away.

The physician who is attending Boulanger has issued a bulletin regarding his condition, which says there is a deep wound in the right side of the General's neck, and it causes marked difficulty in his respiration. The doctor is unable to give an opinion as to what turn the case may take.

The Republican journals, in commenting on the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies last night between M. Floquet and General Boulanger, say that General Boulanger has entered upon a plebiscite campaign, and that the struggle between the republic and a dictatorship has begun. Universal suffrage, they say, will do justice to Ciesarism.

La Lanterne gives notice that it definitely severs all connection with Boulangerism.

The Conservative organs commend Boulanger's attitude, and ascribe to him the honours of yesterday's scene in the Chamber.

Members of the Ministry awaited the result of the duel at the residence of Floquet, where he received a perfect ovation.

Only a small crowd was awaiting the return of Boulanger.

The eye-witnesses of the duel say that Boulanger fought desperately and displayed much feeling. He tried very hard to kill his antagonist and threw himself again and again on Floquet, making desperate lunges with his sword at every onslaught.

Both duellists stopped at the request of the seconds, when Floquet's hand was cut.

Another account says Boulanger and Floquet were both greatly excited, the latter white as a sheet during the fighting.

Boulanger forced the fighting. Floquet was very awkward, a reason for surprise, considering the impetuous attack that he was not killed. Boulanger received his throat wound through carelessness. He made a desperate lunge at Floquet in the third encounter. Floquet's sword was kept pointed straight at General Boulanger, who actually ran his neck directly on to the steel. The blood spuried from the wound in a stream. Boulanger's friends are alarmed at the seriousness of the wound.

The agitation increases, and there is great excitement now. The duel occurred under an old elm covered with ivy, where a cow was peacefully browsing until she was driven away by the arrival of the combatants. She remained at one side, a patient witness.

After the General's wound had been cared for by the doctor, he was able to walk into the house unassisted, although the front of his white shirt in which he had fought was dyed with blood.

On the boulevards the affair is the only topic of conversation. The common expression is

hat Boulanger has been hit hard in allowing himself to be wounded by a mere "pkin"—the Parisian slang for civilian.

Boulanger's physician, Dr. Monod, confesses his inability to predict what turn Boulanger's hurt may take.

Mme. Floquet knew nothing of the duel till it was done. Among the comments on the duel is mentioned Rochfort's:—"How wonderful that the youngest General of the army let himself be pinked by a barrister nearly 60 years old."

The streets are crowded this evening, and everybody is discussing the encounter. Shows for and against Boulanger are heard. Boulanger has issued a circular which says:—"I have carried out the mandate of half a million electors and demanded a revision of the Chambers. I was replied to by a vote of censure. I ask you to assist the claims of the people against the existence of the Chambers. I shall try to visit the department and shall ask you to vote for me. Don't vote for party, but for independence at home." There is no doubt but Boulanger's condition is serious.

At the second encounter Boulanger was slightly wounded in the leg, and Floquet received a cut on the right hand. After resting, the men renewed the fighting for the third time. Boulanger then received the wound in the throat which put an end to the encounter.

The second have made a formal report on the state of the participants: Boulanger received a serious wound in the neck, and Floquet received wounds on the hand, chest, and foot, all slight. Boulanger is also wounded in the arm.

NEW YORK, July 13th. A Paris special cable to the *Mail and Express* says:—"Boulanger had carefully prepared the scene in the Chamber and the concomitant incidents. It was nearly 10 o'clock before he entered the floor and began to read his speech. Like all his utterances in Parliament, it had been written out beforehand, and was accurately read. At the identical time he was delivering himself of his motion for a revision, the newsboys in the street outside were crying Boulanger's organ, the *Presse*, which contained what purported to be a full account of the sitting of the Chamber and a verbatim report of the speech, the article concluding with the statement that the revision proposed having been rejected, Boulanger gave in his resignation."

The Boulanger duel causes much excitement in the French colonies here and in other Eastern cities. The General surprise is expressed at the outcome. Boulanger being reputedly an expert swordsman. The resident French Consul speaks cautiously, but he shares the general surprise that Boulanger has been done up by Floquet.

PARIS, July 13th. Boulanger's wound is a dangerous incision in the neck. It is two and one half inches deep and the flesh is torn and jagged. Floquet's sword-point narrowly missed the jugular vein. Inflammation is reported.

An authentic report says Floquet's sword penetrated six centimetres, at a point between the jugular vein and the carotid artery.

Boulanger is restless and feverish. His breathing is badly affected. The sword thrust, it is found, severed the phrenic nerve. Boulanger slept considerably during the afternoon and early evening under the influence of morphia. His convulsive gasps for air cause the physicians frequent alarms as suffocation is feared.

The Gambetta statue, in the Place du Carrousel, was unveiled this afternoon. Floquet, the Prime Minister, who fought with Boulanger in the morning, delivered the oration.

The confusion reigned in the French Chamber of Deputies by General Boulanger, and the serious duel in which he participated afterward, has again brought the name of the distinguished officer before the world, and with it the name of Floquet, the President of the Council of Ministers, who was the challenger of Boulanger. Below will be found sketches of the lives and careers of the two men, who met upon the "field of honour" on Count Dillon's estate, and fought with sabres until Boulanger was the recipient of a wound that may bring his brilliant, yet at times erratic, career to a termination.

General Boulanger, who by his encounter with M. Floquet has added another chapter to a record already teeming with sensational incidents, was born at Rennes on April 29th, 1837. His full name is George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger. He entered the service January 15th, 1855, as a pupil of the special military school of St. Cyr. He was made a sub-lieutenant in 1856. His advancement in the profession was unusually rapid. In 1857 he took part in the Kabyle expedition; and in 1859, he was wounded at Turigo, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for gallant service in the Italian army. He also saw service in Cochinchina in 1861. In 1865 he became a Lieutenant, and in 1867 a Captain.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 he rose from Captain to Colonel. At the battle of Champagne he was wounded. During the siege of Paris he commanded the 114th Regiment. While serving as Colonel of the 114th in 1871 he was severely wounded at Bapaume.

In 1880 he was appointed Brigadier-General, and was afterward sent to the United States as head of the mission on the Centenary of Independence at Yorktown. In 1884, after being attached to the War Office some time, he proceeded to Tunisia as General of Division in Africa. He remained in twenty months, and on January 7th, 1886, he was called to the post of Minister of War in the De Freycinet Cabinet. It is from this period that General Boulanger began to make himself conspicuous in the eyes of the world. He achieved a signal political success by causing the defeat of the Radical Three Year Recruiting Bill, a measure that was designed to do away with the volunteer system and establish a universal military system.

He made himself popular with the soldiers by expunging from the regulations things that were not in accordance with their personal comfort and taste.

He founded an officers' casino in Paris, and was able in many ways to improve the prestige of the army and render it more popular in the nation. The abuses of the contract system and the loose methods of the War Office were corrected with vigour. All departments connected with the service were spurred to greater activity. Great masses of war material were collected. A repeating rifle was adopted for the infantry, not long after Germany had decided on a model, and the line will be armed with the new weapon in a year or two. The great siege-guns, in which France was already superior to any other power, both as respects size and numbers, were added to and their destructive power greatly increased by a new explosive called melinite.

Many people were filled with distrust when a radical like Boulanger was given the control of the army. Yet the energy and practical sense that he showed, and the enthusiasm for the army that he awakened, soon gained the good will of most of the people. By the government he was looked upon as the personification of the idea of revenge.

On the 16th of July, 1886, he had an affair of honour with Baron de Lareintz, a Legationist member of the Senate, arising out of the expulsion of the Orleanist princes from France. In a debate over the Duc d'Aumale's protest against being removed from the army, on the ground that an officer cannot be deprived of his commission except by sentence of a Court, Boulanger characterized the language of d'Aumale as "insolent."

Lareintz retorted that he was "cowardly" to insult the absent, a challenge and hostile meeting followed, and Boulanger received the fire of his antagonist, his own pistol falling to discharge.

The principals then parted with compliments. Feeling was divided regarding Boulanger. By his adherents he was looked upon as the "hero of the hour," and by his enemies he was cordially hated. At last he resigned from the Cabinet and took command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Still General Boulanger was looked upon as a man who, inspired by selfish and ambitious motives, intended to become President of France, and it was even boldly asserted by some that he was striving to gain power in the interests of Bonapartism.

In 1887 Boulanger was elected substitute for the Chamber of Deputies in the Department of Nord. From the moment of his entrance into the Chamber began the scenes which culminated in the sensational affair of last Thursday, followed by the duel with Mr. Floquet, the President of the Chamber. The programme of Boulanger—dissolution of the Chamber and revision of the constitution—had supporters in nearly all the parties. His strained relations with ex-President Ferry are of too recent a date to need to be repeated.

General Boulanger, now over 50 years of age, is a man of fine presence, although his full beard does not give him a military physique.

Charles Thomas Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was born at Saint Jean-de-Luz on the 5th of October, 1838. He studied at the Collège de Louis, and was also a scholar at the Administrative School in 1854. He was admitted to Paris Bar in 1851, and was engaged in a number of political cases. He rapidly rose at the Bar, and became an all-round lawyer. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and was also a member of the Council of Ministers.

At the time of the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim; and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Comant, who was tried at Paris in 1870 for participation in a plot against the Government.

He was also connected with the press, and edited the *Stile and Temps*. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1864, but was defeated, as he was also in 1869.

He was, however, more successful in 1871, and was elected Representative of the Seine in the National Assembly, but resigned his seat because he was accused of having relations with the Commune. He contradicted these assertions in the *Gazette*. The Government arrested him at Biarritz, and he was confined at Pau until June, 1871. In April, 1872, he was elected to the Municipal Council, and again in 1874. After the Act of the 16th of May, 1877, he was one of the 363 Deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the Ministry of M. de Broglie.

M. Floquet, who is a fine orator, at a public meeting held in Havre in 1880, made an energetic speech favouring the separation of church and state, and also for the suppression of the Senatus.

In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. He was the principal author of the proposition to expel all the members belonging to the royal families, which had resigned in France, and to deprive them of all political rights. On the fall of M. Ferry from power, and the accession of M. Brisson, M. Floquet was chosen as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Floquet became wealthy some years ago by his marriage to the grand daughter of Charlotte Buff-Guethé's Charlotte. Kestner, Mme. Floquet's father, made a very great fortune in the manufacture of chemical products at Thun, in Alsace. Mme. Floquet's mother has been a shareholder of the *Revue des Finances*, the paper founded by Gambetta, from the beginning. She is for the revivance, and therefore a military policy. Her will is the common law of all her five daughters and their husbands.

LONDON, July 14th. The Paris boulevards were thronged to-day with people celebrating the national holiday. The recent Floquet-Boulanger duel was the chief topic of conversation among the numerous groups of excited talkers. It appears that Floquet had not touched a sword until recently, when his physicians advised him to resume practice as a general practitioner. His supposed lack of skill in the use of the sword induced Boulanger's seconds to admit the Premier was the insulted party, and consequently he had the choice of weapons. Had Boulanger's seconds been aware of his recent practice they would undoubtedly have insisted upon pistols being the weapons.

Throughout the combat M. Floquet was cool and collected, while his opponent was very flushed and excited. He rushed madly upon M. Floquet, evidently meaning to kill him if possible.

The members of the Cabinet who were waiting the Premier's return from the duel were intensely agitated, and were overjoyed on seeing him unhurt.

The *Lanterne*'s description of Boulanger is followed by a marked change in popular opinion, which was plainly shown at the unveiling of Gambetta's statue yesterday and in the streets to-day. The General is not renowned as a duelist. His several fiascos have given him a bad record, and this last affair has completely bereft him of the character of a brave hero and popular idol.

PARIS, July 14th. The physicians report that Boulanger passed a good night. He has four in attendance. It is expected that they will prevent inflammation in the throat wound.

It is reported this afternoon that the physicians have to keep the wounded man reclining in an arm chair. The danger of tetanus continues great and causes the utmost concern. He passed a good night without fever.

Dr. Labbe believes Boulanger will be cured in a fortnight. He says the danger of complications and phlegmons of the neck is possible, which would endanger life. The doctors consider it a miracle Boulanger escaped a directly mortal wound. He suffers much pain. Several friends called to-day. He was able to converse and also able to take some bouillon soup.

General Boulanger is resting well. There is no fever. Dr. Labbe said to-night:—"My patient is much better. He had no difficulty in breathing, and will be about in a few days."

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LYEMUN PASS.

A BUOY will be moored in the Lyemun Pass for about 20 days from the 20th instant. Its position will be about 280 yards inside the Western Boundary of the Pass and about 320 yards from its Northern shore.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Comd., R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, AUGUST 18TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S latest London Opera, "RUDDIGORE."

Positively Farewell Performance.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Robin Oakapple, "A Young Farmer," Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Richard Dauntless, "His Foster-Brother," CHARLES FISHER.

Sir Despard Margatroyd, "Of Knodrigore," A. SUTCH.

Old Adam Goolbrieth, "Robin's Servant," WHIFFEN CRIPPS.

Sir, "Roderic," "The Twenty-first Baronet," H. M. IMANO.

Rose Maybush, "A Village Maiden," Miss MAUDE HARR.

Mad Margaret, "Rose's Aunt," FLO. MORRISON.

Dame Hannah, "Rose's Aunt," EVA LEAMINGTON.

Zorah, "Profession," G. WHITEFORD.

Kuth, "at Knodrigore," VE. A. PATER.

Zuny, "maid," NELLIE ARLINE.

ACT. I.—FISHING VILLAGE OF REDDERING, CORNWALL.

ACT. II.—PICTURE GALLERY IN RUDDIGORE'S CASTLE.

Conductor, Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

SEATS MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

N.B.—All accounts against the Company must be presented not later than Saturday, as the Company leaves for Shanghai by English Mail.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship.

"DUKE OF WESTMINSTER," 3726 Tons Register, Turner, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "PANTHA" on 13th September, and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00. To San Francisco, 175.00. To all Common Ports in Canada, 230.00. To Liverpool, 300.00. To London, 305.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 28th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, 200.00. To San Francisco and return, 350.00. available for 6 months. To Liverpool, 325.00. To London, 330.00. To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 18th August, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 24th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprotected. For all this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY in connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, 400,000.

THE above Company is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.

All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus whether Shareholders or not.

JOHN ANDREW, Agent, Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

